DOWN IN BUENOS AYRES.

TINE TIMES THERE FOR VANKERS.

Pentists, Photographers, Women Physicians, Trachers, and Beauties All in Bemand. BUENOS AYRES, July 20 .- Throughout South America all the dentists and nearly all the photographers are immigrants from the United States, and if there is any one among them she isn't getting rich he has nobody but himof to find fault with, because the natives give

both professions plenty to do.

Nowhere in the world is so large an amount of confectionery consumed in proportion to the population as in Spanish America, and, as a natural consequence, the teeth of the people require a great deal of attention. As a usual thing Spaniards have good teeth, as they always have beautifut eyes, and are very par-licular in keeping them in condition. Hence the dentists are kept busy, and as they charge twice as much as they do in the United States. the profits are very large. In these countries his the custom to serve sweetments at every meal-dulces, as they are called-preserved bruits of the richest sort, jellies, and confecof these are made by the nuns in the convents. and are sold to the public either through the ponfectionery stores or by private application. A South American housewife, instead of or-Sering jams and preserves and jellies from her procer, or putting up a supply in her own litchen during the fruit season, patronizes the puns, and gets a better article at a lower price. The nuns are very ingenious in this work, and prepare forms of delicacies which are unknown lo our table.

At a dinner party not long ago, dessert was brought in in a novel form. A tray which applaced before the hostess, who gave each guest scouple, and poared over them some sort of a syrup or dressing. In a strange country the bourist is always on the lookout for odd things, but this seemed to cap the climax— hard-boiled eggs at a swell dinner party for Sessert. But it soon was discovered that the white of this bogus ogg was blane mange, and the yolk was made of quince jelly, egg shell ng used for moulds. This was an idea of

white of this bogue seg was clare many, and the yolk was made of quince jelly, egg shells being used for moulds. This was an idea of the nuns, and one of their ingenious fixings.

The photographers as well as the dentists are Americana, and have all they can do. The Spanish-American belie has her photograph laken every time she gets a new dress, and that is very often. The Paris styles reach here as soon as they do the North American cities, and where the national costumes are not still worn, there is a great deal of elaborate dressing. The Argentine Republic is the only country in which photographs of ladies are not sold in the shops. Elsewhere there is a craze for portraits of reigning beauties, and the young men have their rooms filled with photographs of the girls they admire, taken in all sorts of costumes and attitudes.

There are a great many physicians and surgeons from the United States in South America, and they usually, if worthy, have a more extensive elientage than the natives. There is an excellent field for female physicians here, and it is at present unoccupied. In most of the countries a physician's here in the presence of her husband, and many women die for lack of attention. The social laws are inflexible in this respect, and many women will suffer torments rather than expose themselves to criticism by receiving treatment from male practitioners. No woman, except she be of the common laboring class, will visit the office of a physician and as foos for attendance at their homes are very high, many suffer and die from neglect based upon motives of modesty and economy. There is only one lady physician in South America that I know of, and she is practising with great success in Guatemala, Others might secure equal advantages in Venezuela. Colombia. Peru Chill. Argentine, Uruguay, and Brazil; but it would be necessary for them to acquire a thorough knowledge of the Spanish language and secure favorable introductions before hancing out their shingles.

These introductions might be obtained through

Bouth America as teachers have not only been cordially received, but in many cases have been ilonized. In many of the aristocratte raminos American girls are employed as governesses, and are treated with great deforence. Mrs. Barrios, the widow of the inte President of Guatemala, had three New York indies in her family, one as a companion for herself and the other two employed in the nursery. In Peru, Ohill, Argentine, and other countries French and English governesses are very common, and, in fact, there are none other employed, as the native girls will not accept such positions, and would not be employed because of their lock of education.

and would not be employed because of their sak of education.

Ex-President Sarmiento, the founder of the sublic school system in the Argentine Republic, is the leading advocate of the higher ducation of women in South America, having rained his advanced ideas while Minister to the United States. He is an intimate friend and regular correspondent of Mrs. Horace Mann. Mrs. Julis Ward Howe, Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton, and other prominent women in the United States, and has imbibed from them the theories of the equality of sex which their

Cady Stanton, and other prominent women in the United States, and has imbibed from them the theories of the equality of sex which their lives have been spent in demonstrating. Through his instrumentality some forty American girls, graduates of Vassar, Wellstey, Mt. Holyoke, and other institutions, have been simplyed under ten years' contracts by the Argentine Government in the normal schools and female seminaries of this country, and their success has been phenomenal.

These teachers receive salaries varying from 1100 to \$160 per month, and are placed in positions, social as well as professional, which they sould not hope to acquire at home. In every matance they have conducted themselves with the most commendable dignity, and although 1000 of the economists in Congress and in the 1000 per the commendable dignity, and although 1000 of the economists in Congress and in the 1000 per years are grumbling over the large salaries they receive, they are treated with the meatest distinction, and are entertained by the 500 per ment in a manner that our own educational authorities might well initiate.

Not long ago the Papal Nunclo, the Ambassafor of the Holy See to the Argentine Republic, attempted to interfere with the management of a school over which a New England kirl presided, accusing her of institling Protestant least in the minds of her pupils. She declined to be dictated to by him, and he denounced her from the pulpit of the enthedral. The school ma'am brought the matter to the ariention of the Case, which resulted in the Papal Nunclo receiving his passport, with a polite but firm invitation to leave the country. He resisted, and attempted to buildeze the Government, but his attitude only hastened his departure, and now the Holy See is not represented at the capital of Argentine.

Some of the Yankee schoolma'amis have married in the country, and there is scarcely one of them who has not received a number of proposals from eligible Argentines. Hondes are preferred. A blonde American girl is the belle of every ga

seally a nuisance—and such lovers these Spansh fellows are?"

Why don't you accept one of them?"

"I came very near doing so a year ago. There was a gentleman of high family and a lot of money, with a big estancia plantation, who effered me his heart and hand again and again. His mother and sisters came to see me, loo, and tried to induce me to accept him. He had been wild, you know, and they thought if he was married he might behave better; but hat was just the reason why I wouldn't have him. I don't want to restile down here and spent my life so far from home. The people are just spiendid. A girl of my means is ten times as much thought of as she is in my swin country, but for all that I get homesick sometimes, and I couldn't think of marrying ware than I would like it here. He still hangs around, and we are the best of riends but I known't marry him under any circumstances. Some of the girls have married, heagth, and are perfectly contented, but out I sounds't heart to live so far away from God's hountry, as we all call home."

A Brazzilian who went to Cornell University for an education married an I there girl and ame back to Brazzil, where he is changed as a stricting here, and there are a good many long spanish Americans with English wives. Horse is no necessity of the Argentines sending there while the American colleges do not. There is no necessity of the Argentines sending it is no necessity of the Argentines sending their sons away for learning as the education of Australia. The amount expended by the Government of Argentine for educations by selem here is as good as our own, and he most expansive in the world, with the exage on of Australia. The amount expended by the Government of Argentine for ducations in the light of and proposes it is 10.20 per cupil annually. The are thirty colleges and normal schools for the higher education of men and women in his repulsile, with 330 teachers, and 6.710 students. In a total population of less than 100,000. The lead of university of the country, at Buenos Ayre by don't you accept one of them?"

Government of Chill, which attempts a competition with the Argentine Repub-

lie in matters of education as well as other modern improvements, has contracted with fifty young ladies from Germany to manage its female seminaries and normal schools at much lower salaries than the Yankee schoolma'sman here receive.

The Argentines have made as rapid advancement in the way of charity and philanthropy as in education, and one linds here as many benevolent liastitutions as in New York or other cities of the United States, in proportion to the population. There are hospitals, dispensaries, homes for the indigent aged, orphan asylums, bilind and deaf and dumb asylums, insane asylums, public libraries, free art schools, and all sorts of institutions founded by benevolence and liberarily endowed. There is a Board of Health enforcing sirict sanitary regulations, the streets are swept every night, the police are admirably organized, the public buildings and parks are lighted by electricity, and there are more telephones in use here in proportion to the size of the city than anywhere else in the world. The plantation owners mostly reside in Buenos Ayres, and have telephonic wires in almost every instance between their offices and estancias. Instead of yelling "Helio?" into a telephone, they say 'Oyez' oyez'" as our ballifis do when they open court.

The Post Office of Buenos Ayres handled 18,000,000 packages last year, which is pretty good for a city of 375,000 inhabitants, and its progress is no better illustrated than by the increase of malls. In 1265, only 1,000,000 pieces were handled by this office, and in 1875 only 7,000, 000, while during the past six months of 1885 over 10,000,000 pieces passed through the office. There is a mail leaving and arriving for and from Europe nearly every day, but all mail for the United States goes and comes by way of Great Britain, because of the lack of direct ateamship communication.

There are throe gas companies here, with 240 miles of pipe, lighting 26,000 houses or stores, with 3,300 street lamps. There are 82 miles of paved streets, 40 miles of sewers, som

HOW THEY LIVE IN SANTA FE.

YACHT RACING IN ENGLAND.

ADVANCES MADE IN FIFTY YEARS. The Early Bluff Bows and Mackerel Talle-Same Interesting Points Furnished by the Yacht America, a Somewhat Noted Craft. Prom the Fortnightty Review.

Probably no sallor, much though he may love the sea, has a great regard for a ship that makes long and laboring passages between port and port, and, as a matter of fact, among scamen, and British scamen especially, a fast yessel under canvas has always been a favorite. But steam, more particularly, since the scrow propeller has displaced the paddie, has completely separated fast sailing from smart seamanship, and speed is gained, not so much from dexterity slott as from hard, grimy work below in the unpoetical stoke hole. About twenty years ago there were some fast and exciting ocean races from China with the first of the season's teas, but the days of such ping were numbered with the opening of the Suez Canal, which required the use of auxiliary power between Alexandria and Aden, and this almost entirely relied upon throughout the St. Lawrence till very recently there were keen contests between the vessels in the timber trade, and it was not unusual for captains to remain days and nights in their top boots encouraging the crows ing," through long channels of ice, so as to have the proud honor of being first at Quebec. Steel and iron being chiefly used in shipbuilding, there is no great hunger after timber cargoes, and the interest in the annual sailing of the floet has been allowed entirely to lapse. The control of the co

Issue mentre to lookey is to the posuch man who rides a races with his follow of the furrow home from the field in one of his hirred toam. At the commission, get her regard from how sprit to stern, see that the tackle is strong and reliable, and that the salls are properly and gradually stretched. If he is a fool he will try and stretched. If he is a fool he will try and stretched in the tackle is strong and reliable, and that the salls are properly and gradually stretched. If he is a fool he will try and stretch his new mainsail by sheer force, instead of waiting for the wind to do so by described of waiting for the wind to do so by described of waiting for the wind to do so by described of waiting for the wind to do so by described of waiting for the wind to do so by described and loss of wind force. After racing in the matches from Thames to Dover, and the Boyal Cinque Forts match, he must be matched from Thames to Dover, and the Royal Cinque Forts match, he must be Mersey. At the conclusion of the messation of the machine he will have to carry on for the Cigdo in a Channel match, and after severe contests there rice to Belfast Lough; from Belfast, after the regatta, race to Kingstown. Dubin Bay back round Land's End to Falmouth; thence up the Channol to Cowes and Ryde for the annual regattas of the Yacht Simatoni down Channel again as far as Torbay, then home to lay the vessel up. Only those who have gone what is known as "the racing round" can understand the troubles of the Cantain of a racing yach; or appreciate his wiscom in setting canves on the morning of the Cantain of a racing yach; or appreciate his wiscom in setting canves on the morning from racing at all when he sees that the wind proposulation of the granulation; and the concernment of the foot the granulation of the foot in a control of the foot in

The sport is not without incident and healthy excitement, and worthy of encouragement. Business men, we know, are often called upon to cross the English or Irish channels or the Atlantic on very short notice, and all who have been yachting in their youth must rejoice in their experience when they see their fellow passengers writhing under the dreaded mal demer, the only remedy for seasickness being a love of the sea acquired in boyhood. The yacht racing man, as a rule, is a good swimmer, and, being accustomed to such unrehearsed effects as a sudden immersion at times with his clothes on, possesses that confidence and nerve which the fancy swimmer of smooth water in ponds and baths lacks. He enjoys his Channel passages or owen voyages to the full; in ship-wricks or collisions he is cool and collected, and able to assist in launching or in managing the boats and at home at his freside he reads with an in-elligence and appreciation he could not have therwise possessed, descriptions of marifime disasters and feats of bravery by seamen. Sea stories have for him a fresh charm, and he can readily detect the difference between the swinging searoit-like tyle of the expert and the pinchbeck "starboard-lowsprit" nonsense of the lady novelist who has never been out of sight of land. He lowes, too, to look at the sea pointness of the olden time, when British seamen, with death rating all round them, would live down their cuttasses at the word of commend, and, with both hands at the halitards and eyes a loft, obey the orders of the satting master as coolly as if in harbor, while their comrades on the yards shook out their reef points as if totally unconscious that they were the marks of picked riflemen below. T. DYKES.

Chasteg a Balloon at Sea. From the London Standard,

An exciting balloon adventure was witnessed Castle before a fresh westerly wind. It was noticed that the occupants of the car were discharging a great quantity of hallast, apparently having some difficulty in keeping the balloon up. Soon after it had passed over Dorer Castle it was seen that soundthing was wrong, and that the balloon was descending very rapidity. It was then over the Chainel, about two miles from the shore, and much excitement prevailed in the town, the people assembling in great numbers on the piers and sea front. The balloon continued to descend rapidly until it reached the water, through which the car was dragged. Several boats put off from the shore, but they were unable to get near the balloon, owing to the rapid Castle before a fresh westerly wind. It was noticed tha

dragged. Several boats put off from the shore, but they were unable to get near the balloon, owing to the rapid rate at which the wind carried it along. Mr. Reader, the daptain of the Bover Harbor tug Granville, who will to the rescue, has made the following statement: He says his attention was first drawn to the balloon about 5 o'c.ock. It was then descending rapidly off the shore between the Courtet Berracks and the South Foreland. Seeing the dangerous situation of the aeronauts, he at once weighed suchor at the Admiraty Pier, where he was bring, and proceeded at feat sweed to the where he was lying, and procueded at full speed to the spot. One of the Loudon Steam Navigation Company's steamers, the rir Walter Raisuch, which had just left the Admirally Flor with passengers for Raisigate, also gave chase. The balloon struck the water a little to the westward of the South Foreland Lights. As soon as the tailoon touched the water the car sank, and it was feared the occupants were lost, as the balloon went over on her side and rolled about a great deal on the

water. But the men were soon seen clinging to the ropes and sizualing for assistance. Although the tide was setting in the opposite direction, the balloon was impelled through the water by the wind at a great rate, and the tug gainel on them very slowly. The men were seen to be in a very aximusted state. When the tug reached within half a mile of them, a galley, manned by some travellers by whom the balloon had been sighted, shot out from St. Marzaret's Bay, and had been sighted, shot out from St. Margaret's Hay, and succeeded in getting to the balloon as she was drifting by, the tur being then within half a mile of them. Lines were thrown to the aeronauts, and they were hauled into the galloy with great difficulty. They were very much exhausted, and were taken associated once, where restoratives were alministered. The accident is attributed to Cant. Dale losing control of the valve at the top of the balloon. The balloon had evidently that a large quantity of year six thurth colleges. quantity of gas, as it partly collapsed on the tur coming up to it. Preparations were made by the Captain of the tug to secure the balloon; but it anddenly rose from the water soon after it was released from its impediment, accended to a great height, sad drifted away over the

grace on toologues de pour sont year to promove a lessa for the water too be what the nave present of carves, even to be what the nave present of carves, even to be what the nave present of carves, even to be what the nave present of carves, even to be what the nave present of carves, even to be what the nave present of the

ince his flushed red patches on a pole anamalo ground; his expression is one of subdued suffering, due to the continual neuraliza by which he is tormented, thanks to the strong perfumes which his elevant customers force him to inhale all day long.

Epingiard, for so we will call him for convenionce sake, rarely dines during the busy season. He is the marry of his profession, he is the marry of his profession and arranged, but he lives alone, his daily commerce with women having disinclined him to risk the lottery of marriage. Nevertheless, he is much efforminzed, and his employees will assure you that he wears cambric nighteness bordered with lace, and a lace jabot on his night shirts. His life is entirely devoted to his art, and he conscientionsly grees on Tuesdays to the Comedie Francaise, on Fridays to the Circus, because those are the nights selected by rank and fashion, and therefore excellent occasions for Observing the work of his rivais. For the same reason Eningiard will be seen on fashionable days at the races, and at first performances at the fashionable theatres, but always alone. In confidence, Epingiard will be seen on fashionable days at the races, and at first performances at the fashionable theatres, but always alone, in confidence, Epingiard will be seen by the more thanks of the performance at the fashionable theatres, but always alone, in confidence, Epingiard will be seen by the fashionable theatres, but always alone, in confidence, Fringiard will be seen will be seen to the fashionable theatres, but always alone, in c

iooks long at the young girl, scrutinizing hot only the line and modelling of the body, but the expression of the face, the eyes, the shale and nature of the hair, reading her temperament with the fueldity of a phrenologist aided by the divination of a plastic artist who has had great experience of feminine humanity. The examination lasts many minutes, and finally, as if under the inapiring influence of the god of taste. Epingard, in broken phrases, composes the dress: "Toilet entirely of tulls, corsage platted diagonally, around the desolitedge four ruches, the skirt-lieved with drapery of white satin failing behind like a peplam, on the shoulder—the left shoulder—a bouquet of myosotis or violets; that is how I see mallorostello drossed."

And Epinglard satures gravely, while an assistant, who has noted down the prophetic ulterances of his masier, and down the prophetic ulterances of his masier, and down the prophetic ulterances of his masier, and down the prophetic on room in the centre of which is an articulated model of his comminion of strays and springs to adjust the sent of the masier, and a symbol prophetic air comminion of strays and springs to adjust the secondary of the cortist of the secondary of the secondary of the cortist of the secondary of the se

sand dollars for gowns and mantles are often in a corner for want of a few thousers, and the printers of the paristers of the paristers of the paristers of the paristers of the strange creature who dresses her, and who thus comes to occupy a very curious position on the confines of society.

The final trying on of the dresses of madame la baronne is a grand day, and often a few friends, both ladies and gentlemen, are invited to assist at the coremony; for the Paristennes recognize in some of their masculine friends, and particularly in painters, certain talents for appreciating dress. Way not? Were not these men the great innovators in modern dressing? And are not men still the great artists in costume? Madame la baronne prepares herself in one of the little salcons. First of all come the skirts and the young indies who preside over the fabrication of the desaous, or undersiothing, for it is an axiom in modern French dressmaking that half the success of the toilet depends on the undersoluting, or, as the French put it in their neat way. "Le desaous est pour la moitis dans la remaite du desus," Then follows the trying of the skirt of the dress, which is suspended on hooks round the bottom of the corset, the buttoning of the corrage, the proliminary tapping and caressing necessary to make the folds of the skirt sit well, and then madame is baronne makes her appearance triumphantly before her friends assembled in the adjoining saloon.

The great artist himself deigns to contemplate the finished work. Standing off at some distance, so as to take in the general effect, as if he were examining a picture, he gazes upon the dress with impassible eves, and then, after a Napoleonic silence, during which all present hold their breath, the great man expresses his

If he were examining a picture, he gazes upon the dress with impassible eyes, and then, after a Napoleonic stience, during which all present hold their breath, the great man expresses his satisfaction, perhaps even falls on his knees in nute admiration of his masterpiece, or in the twinkling of an eye gives a pinch to a frill or a twist to a plait which transforms and perfects the whole, such is the magic power of those marvellous fingers when they touchthe delicate tissues of silk or lace or veivet. Then, while the master is sating his eyes, all the staff of the house defiles through the saloou—the chief saleswoman, the cutter-out, the chef des jupes, the chef des corsa; he premiere broases, and half a dozen other premieres, who open he door and ask, with caressing intonations and bretty smiles. Veut-on me permettre de voir un pressented in the house of the conturier? We have glanced at the packing rooms, the working rooms, with their battailons of girls and women tolling away with their needles by daylight and gaslight. We caught a glimpse of the reception saloons and the trying-on rooms, all strewn with fragments of dresses—disjecta membra—mountains of silk, and peopled with automatic human mannequins, essayenses, who, as the moralists will tell you, are all ricinuses quine manquent deriem," and who are destined sooner or later to recafforce the deminonde. We have seen the process of creating

pled with automatic human mannequins, essayessay, who, as the moralists will tell you, are all
ricientses qui ne manquent deriem," and who are
destined soone or later to recinforce the demimonde. We have seen the process of creating
and fitting a dross, the ceremony of trying on,
and the role of the creating artist in all this.
Now, to make our indiscrition complete, we
have only to peep into the salon des amazones,
and the role of the creating artist in all this.
Now, to make our indiscrition complete, we
have only to peep into the salon des amazones,
artist whips, sittranes and ede and escanders
with whips, alternee and salon des amazones,
artist whips, alternee and salon des amazones,
and blue veils. At one end is a life-size wooden
horse, and presiding over this room is a blond,
offeninate young man, whose business it is to
offer his clasped hands as a mounting stone to
help the ladies to jump on to the back of the
wooden steed, while the tallor arranges the
folds of their riding habits.

Besides Fingat the most artistic of the Parisian drossmakers besides Worth, who has a
speciality of court dresses for exportation and
show dresses for American actresses, and
whose style is pompous and official; besides
Felix, the dresser of siender women, the favorite artist of the aristocracy of birth and talent—
all three so well known that the meation of
their maines here cannot be regarded as an advertisement—those are a dozon other bearded
dossmakers in Farls whose talont is worthy of
an if we had time to dwell tipe of the first
dressmaker. Mme. Bodrigues, the great theatrical
dressmaker, Mme. Bodrigues the great
in the artist will exclaim. There is,
however, a woman dressmaker who surpasses
all her masculine rivats in fatulity and caprice,
namely, Mme. Bodrigues the great
dressmaker. Mme. Bodrigues dressmaker in
Paris. Everybody will know who is meant.

This lady regards herself as the collaborator of Sardou and Dumas and Augirr.

Dumas is her peculiar favorite, We
understand endous herself in presence
o

From the Fortham Herald.

A tragic scene occurred on board the steamship Republic on her last trip to this port. When four
days out from Queenstown, Miss T Hand of 334 East
Thirty-fourth street ised, within half an hour after the
services of the ship's doctor were called in. The young
lady left here on the 4th of July last under the advice of
her physician, to recruit her failing health. Every prepsor the church had been said and at least the lattice
of the thurch had been said and at least the lattice
and yet kindly hands were ready to consign the body to
the deep, when said-nip Miss M. Ward threw herself on
the corpse and begred piteously that the remains should
be brought to New York for interment. At the interceasion of two priests, the remains were encased in a mahaur a strange incident occurred. A sea guil perched
upon the casket, which was placed on deck. Within an
hour a strange incident occurred. A sea guil perched
upon the casket, and strange to any reminised there
ontil it was caught. After some nursing and being well
of, the brid was effected its thereity, but released to leave.
It was brought into port and is now a pet on beard.

A MORMON HEADQUARTERS.

A HALL BEDROOM AT THE BATTERY. Elder James H. Hart, Chief Agent of the Mor-

more for this Fort and the Enet-Ris Career and his Views of the Mey. Dr. Talmage, On the second floor of 8 Battery place is a little front hall room which in the old times, when the house was somebody's residence fronting on the pleasant green of the Battery Park, was used as a bedroom. It is a Mormon headquarters now—the Eastern headquarters of the Mormon Church in the United States. It is not over ten feet long by four wide, but it is a neat little apartment, with snowy white paint on the woodwork and a tidy red ingrain carpet on the floor. In the corner next the window is a newish-looking oaken writing desk with a folding top. At this desk sits a good-sized, well-built man

who is not far from 60 years of age, though he and waistcost of black ribbed cloth, and equally neatly fitting trousers of amail-figured. Hight-colored material. On the ample expanse of waistcoat there rests a substantial gold chain with a good-sized seal attached to it. An irongray beard that is well trimmed and cared for drops from a strong chin and jaw, and above the chin is a fresh, ruddy complexion, which forms a background for a prominent nose and deep-set, smallish black eyes, shaded by thick black eyebrows, which are separated by a low, square forehead from a head of thick jet-black hair. You would quickly take the owner of all this for a prosperous down-town merchant or banker, but never for a Mormon elder.



It is Elder James H. Hart, nevertheless, and for thirty-eight years he has devoted his life to trying to make Latter Day Saints of people and to building up the Mormon power in Utah. He now has supervision of all the Mormon emigrant business at this port, as well as of other Mormon matters in the East requiring attonation. Until three years ago the Pennsylvania road had had all the Mormon traffle, but the Eris cut in on the emigrant business and the Mormon agency, that is, Mr. Hart's office, was made a part of their offices in Battery place. Now it is in the Pennsylvania building again, in the block below. The Pennsylvania's emigrant reduction to \$1 from here to Chicago swept the entire emigrant business into their hands, and the Mormons wont with the rest. It costs \$38 to get a Mormon from New York to Utah, that is, \$37 from Chicago. Mr. Hart has been with the Pennsylvania people since last January. During that time they have carried West for him up to the 8th of this month just 1,353 Mormons, and it has been a notoriously bad year for Mormons as well as other emigrants. Another Mormon party, consisting of from 300 to 500, will leave Liverpool on Oct. 24. This will be the last batch brought over this year, making the total year's immigration from 1,653 to 1,853. Therefhas been a steady falling off in Mormon arrivais during the past Castle Gardon; in 1882 thors were 2,745 ianded at Castle Gardon; in 1883 the figure was 2,557, and in 1834 only 1,892 came over. But it is only fair to say that other immigration has fallen off proportionntely.

Mr. Hart does not believe the recent accounts.

and in 1881 only 1,892 came over. But it is only fair to say that other immigration has fallen of proportionately.

Mr. Hart does not believe the recent account of the mobbing of Mormon missionaries in London. He was over but a short time before the alleged rioting occurred, and he saw no indications of hostility among the people. Sometimes a crowd would hoot and how a little, but it never saw any indications of violence, Great Britain is divided into fifteen conference Britain is divided into fifteen conference President and from twelve to fifteen missionaries. The Presidents and the missionaries of these districts meet for conference and comparison of notes from time to time. The Mormon headquarters for Europe is at 18 Islington street. Liverpool. For forty years they have compled the building. A Mormon newspaper inted there.

Mr. Hai himsolf is a convert made in England. He bea da Mormon missionary preach in London thirty-oi, hi years ago, and at once set out on his labors for the cause. Three years he worked in France, and the Le went back to England and labored four years more. He did not reap a rich harvest of souls in France. The French never have taken to Latter Day Saintism. He did not see the promised land of the elect (to wit, Utah) until 1857. Then he wont out there at the time President Bachasan sent out 10,000 men to wipe the Saints off from the face of the earth.

"It was all on account of the lying reports."

out there at the time President Buchanan sent out 10,000 men to wipe the Saints off from the face of the earth.

"It was all on account of the lying reports sent out by the then Chief Justice of the Territory, Judge Drummond." said Mr. Hart. "The Mormons were not disturbed when it was found out how Drummond had been lying. I noticed in the papers the other day that Drummond had been arrested in Chicago for stealing the stamps off newspapers that had been left on the tops of letter boxes."

Ever since that time Mr. Hart has been prominent in the Church councils and active in missionary work, though he had not been back to Europe for thirty-one vears until he went this summer. He does not like Dr. Talmage.

"I have given him some hot shot," he said. "He has shown a bitter, a devilish malignity, if I may use the expression, toward our people, which is amazing. He said he would like to see the guns in Camp Douglas turned upon off the earth. That is fine talk to come from Sait Lake City and all our scople swept from off the earth. That is fine talk to come from Christian, and above all a Chistian minister, But it is all the same. We shall be vindicated in the ond. We are being persecuted us. The laws do not touch a man who is notoriously a sinner against morality, but throw a man in prison if he has a second or third wife, though he may have lived with all of them in harmony for years. Our people are very quiet under it, however, because they know it cannot last. It is meroiv an indicating together. It is not true that we offer tempting inducements to get the people to come to us. We offer them no inducements. They are gathering together to await the second coming of man.

How do your people differ from the Second Adventists?"

"In many ways. This idea of the gathering of the saints of the Lord to one land when all the hastons of the carth are gathering of the saints of the Lord to one land when all the hastons of the carth are gathering of the saints of the Lord to one land when all the nations of the carth are gat

"How do your people differ from the Second Adventists?"
In many ways. This idea of the gathering of the saints of the Lord to one land when all the nations of the earth nre destroyed is the Mormon faith, not the Second Adventist faith. Our faith is the faith to which all the world must come or perish."

Eider Hart becomes somewhat elated as he take religion, and his small black cross flash out excitedly from under their heavy brows. But with a world in another direction he is back again to the solid business man, with a keen knowledge of matters temporal, and manners and speech that indicate polish as well as common sense. He landed himself with a party of Mormon immigrants thirty-one years ago, and as an example of what Mormonism can do for an immigrant, he certainly would not produce an unfavorable impression.

BANK DIRECTORS ARMED.

They Found Seven Winchesters in their Room and Thought it a Warning of Banger.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., Sept. 17 .- This morning while business men generally were running in and out of the Commercial National Bank hore. and soon after the Board of Directors had been in session, the bank clerks and customers word startled at the sight of a gray-haired director armed with a shining Winchester rifle. He was followed by another armed in the same way, and then another, until all seven of the directors, each carrying a rifle, were moving warily among the clerks and cashiers' dosks. The clerks' looks of uncasiness and surprise were almost equalled by the looks of the di-rectors themselves. The former feared that this sudden arming of the directors was for the purpose of an assault on one or all of the clerical force. Customers on the outside of the railing took it as a move to quell an expocted rising in the bank, and their startled expressions added to the excitement. There was for a while a general susponsion of business.

Some time elapsed before any connected talk could be heard. Then it was ascertained that as box containing the seven rifles had been placed in the directors room before they arrived. There was no direction or explanation, and some of the Board, after a careful examination, suggested that the weapons had been sent in this mysterious manner as a kindly warning that they were about to be menaced by some danger. Each man at once armed himself and went out in the bank for further developments. Later in the day it was ascertained that the rifles had been stipped to the bank for a customer, and a cart driver lugged them into the directors' room. this sudden arming of the directors was for